DRAWINGS

New drawings with numeral 44 are enclosed. The numeral 22 was also added on one additional drawing for clarity and the numeral 44 was added on two drawings, to show in various contexts.

REMARKS -- general

Amendments to the drawings have been made and claims have been resubmitted with a small correction in claim 4 to eliminate a lack of antecedent error.

Election was made without traverse in the 05/30/2006 reply because Applicant's earlier traverse had been rejected. In the 03/09/2006 reply, Applicant had stated his disapproval in the following statement:

"Applicant under § 1.143 disagrees with the requirement for restriction and requests reconsideration and withdrawal or modification of the requirement, the reasons having been stated in Offie Action reply mailed March 9th, 2006 giving the reasons therefor. "

Applicant, Under § 1.111, requests reconsideration of Examiner's decision and reenters his arguments as set forth in his initail 03/09/2006 reply:

"Applicant traverses Examiner's Election/restrictions since Fig. 2A and Fig.2b are obvious variants not patentably distinct. They are essentially simple variations based on the same basic principle for which a patent is sought. Part 200 is common to both figures, part 300 is also common to both figures. Only part 400 of fig. 2A differs from part 100 of fig. 2B and this has mostly to do with its length so that it can retain a solid core 36. Solid core 36 can be absent from fig. 2A in which case a second fascia 28' which is equivalent to fascia 28 extends to reach part 400. Because of this very minute difference -- (part 400 being shorter so as to hold a fascia instead of longer so as to retain a solid core 36 which, by the way, can also be present in fig2a if so desired, and retained by second fascia 28' -- it is deemed that the two

variations describe a single species. For example, Figs. 8ab show yet another obvious variant that holds a thinner solid core 36 (usually glass) which uses a seal 52. It should be understood that the overall invention describes a panel made out of extruded material having a unique manner in which it is assembled and these panels create frames which can support various elements such as glass, solid core or fascia. "

Applicant provides further arguments against Examiner having divided applicant's single invention into a multitude of species (11 species at last count) by emphasising that Examiner should focus on the method of assembly rather than on the extruded shapes. When seen as a method of assembly which allows for the hiding of any types of mechanical fasteners, the various extruded shapes become obvious variants on a physical structure allowing for the assembly method without visible screws or equivalent mechanical fasteners to be carried out. No prior art, including Farrar (US2002006260) teaches a similar structure being able to be assembled in such a way. Applicant applaudes Farrar for his invention which focuses on the practical features of its window assembly for use in mass transit vehicles which allows the quick and easy removal and replacement of transparent sacrificial glazing panels which protect the glazing of the window from vandalism and wear but Applicant's invention is for applications in a totally different field and as such uses a totally different method of assembly totally unrelated to the method of assembly of Farrar and which requires a very different physical structure from that of Farrar or any other prior art.

Applicant acknowledges that there are numerous types of cupboard doors having hollow cores; solid cores; transparent panels; transluscent panels; semi-transparent panels; semi-opaque panels; opaque panels. Solid cores filled with a variety of materials etc...

Applicant also acknowledges the existence of myriad of variety of extruded shapes used to make frames of a variety of materials but that is not the main point of Applicant's invention. The method of assembly as well as some basic physical elements of the extruded frame used for carrying out the method of assembly is what the invention is all about. The beauty of the invention is that with minor variants, which all fall well within the scope of a single invention, it is possible to achieve a versatile panel which can have various fascia and finishes to suit individual tastes and preferences.

The aims and purpose of the invention were made clear in the description most notably in the background of the invention wherein the prior art is criticized: "Those that are meant to be dissassemblable usually require visible exposed screws or similar mechanical fastening means. These visible mechanical fastening means can mar an otherwise esthetically pleasing surface. There is therefore a need for an **assembly process** and **method** to make easily assemblable and disassemblable panels having invisible fastening means. " (emphasis added)

And further down in the second to last paragraph of the summary of the invention, it is stated that: "Because there are no visible mechanical fasteners the finished surface can be made very smooth, moreover, it can be made entirely of aseptic materials such as stainless steel and/or aluminum si it can produce cabinet frames and doors that will not harbor germs, which is ideal for hospitals and laboratories."

Most other types of panels used for cabinetry have exposed screws and related mechnical fasteners which offer locations for parasites to grow.

Hoping that this application can be placed in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very Respectfully,

Louis Abdo

Applicant pro se